THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1704.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; ADVERTISER.

OR, THE

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 23d Aug. 1775.
Flour at 20/ per Cent.
WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh Oz. 8 ½. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7/ 0	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0
Flour ———	20 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	14 6	Salt	3 0
White Loaf Sugar	3 5	Indigo, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Do.	19 0
Muscovado Sugar	5 0	Bees Wax	8 8
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Double ditto	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water	rises ☉ H. M.	sets ☉ H. M.	
Thursday	6	1	after 5	30 after	6
Friday	7	2	5	32	6
Saturday	8	3	5	33	6
Sunday	9	5	5	34	6
Monday	10	6	5	36	6
Tuesday	11	5	5	37	6
Wednesday	12	6	5	38	6

Days 13 Hours the 21st.

East gr. west Saturday.

LONDON.

June 20. The people of New York have determined not to furnish any provisions for the Newfoundland fishery.

No more troops, we are assured, will be sent to America, till the resolution agreed to in the Congress are known on this side the water.

Insurance is advanced ten per cent, on ships outward bound to America.

A correspondant about the courts of good intelligence, sends us the following information. "The General officers are fraught with full powers to give and take; The mode of taxation is to be changed into that of requisition; and the acts of parliament are to hang over the heads of the Americans, to procure a due observance of the terms."

The Ministry are alarmed at the present powerful military force of Spain, and determined to put Ireland into a proper state of defence: for which purpose, it is asserted, four Hanoverian regiments will very shortly be sent thither.

Two regiments of foot and a regiment of dragoons are ordered from Scotland into Ireland.

The militia cannot be embodied, (except in case of invasion or actual rebellion in these kingdoms) without the consent of the parliament.

June 22. This morning advice was received from Portsmouth, that the ship Sampson, Capt. Cooper, from New York, was arrived off Spithead. She sailed from New York the 11th of May, and has brought news papers of the 10th.

The first resolution of the Congress is said to be come over, and that it is to shut up all the ports in America.

It is thought the General Congress of America will take the government of that continent into their own hands, raise an American army, and establish a paper currency for its support.

Government are hiring transports in order to send more troops to America.

The Cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm decisive measures will prevail, as those, after several days consultation and deliberation, seem to be most favoured by a great Personage.

Orders are sent to Plymouth for one of the companies of artillery now lying there, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on the shortest notice. The absentees are ordered to join their corps immediately.

Orders are sent to all the ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to make the utmost expedition in fitting out the royal navy, as it is looked upon that a war is inevitable.

DUBLIN, *June* 10. We hear the following six regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major General Sir C Thompson; 27th, by Colonel Eyre Massy; 28th, by Major General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Colonel Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major General Richard Earl of Cavan.

CHARLES TOWN, July, 21

Yesterday was observed here as a day of public Humiliation, fasting and prayer, agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congress.

On the 4th day of the month, the Provincial Congress of Georgia met at Savannah. One hundred and five members had been elected, of whom three declined taking their Seats. Archibald Bulloch, Esq; being unanimously elected President, and George Walton, Secretary, the Congress adjourned to the Meeting house of Dr Zubly, where he preached a sermon upon the alarming State of American affairs, for which he received the thanks of the Congress.

On the 5th the Congress sent the following Message to his Excellency Sir James Wright:

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"The Provincial Congress, deeply concerned at the present alarming state of affairs, and the present distresses of America, humbly request that your Excellency would appoint a day of fasting and prayer to be observed throughout this Province that a happy reconciliation may soon take place between America and the Parent State, and that, under the auspicious Reign of his Majesty and his Descendants, both countries may remain united, virtuous, free and happy, till Time shall be no more.

By Order of the Congress,

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH President."

And on the next day they received the following answer thereto:

"*To* STEPHEN DRAYTON *Esq; and the other Gentlemen who waited on the Governor.*

"*Gentlemen,*

"I HAVE taken the opinion of his Majesty's Council relative to the request made by the Gentlemen who have assembled together by the name of the Provincial Congress, and must premise that I cannot consider that meeting constitutional: But, as the request is expressed in such loyal and dutiful terms, and the ends proposed being such as every good man must most ardently wish for, I will certainly appoint a day of fasting and prayer to be observed throughout this province.

JAMES WRIGHT."

A motion was made and seconded, That the thanks of this Congress be given to his Excellency the Governor for his answer to the message of this Congress, and his ready compliance with their request; which being put, unanimously passed in the affirmative.

They passed a number of resolves, among which are the following: *Resolved*, That this province will adopt and carry into execution all and singular the measures and recommendations of the late Continental Congress. *Resolved*, in particular, That we, in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, will adopt and approve of the American Declaration or Bill of Rights, published by the late Continental Congress, in consequence of several infractions thereof. *Resolved*, That we will not receive into this province any goods, wares or merchandises, shipped from Great Britain or Ireland, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandises, as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland, after this day, (July 7th); nor will we import any East India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, or pimento; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands, nor foreign indigo.

Sir James Wright issued a proclamation, on the 10th instant, appointing Wednesday last to be kept as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the province of Georgia.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Hoster in London, dated June 1, 1775.

"It is a matter of great concern to almost every person here, to be at variance with our colonies, which is a great discouragement to our manufactures; but government seem determined to persist, notwithstanding all the petitions, remonstrances, &c. that can be presented. In our branch, we have been obliged to discharge a number of workmen, and yet we have great quantities of goods on our hands. I sincerely join with our brethren on your side the water, in deploring the unhappy contest. In the course of an examination I had the honour of undergoing before the House of Commons, relative to the present state of our manufacture I informed them how much it would be affected by the cessation of the American commerce, but all in vain."

Capt. Carter, who arrived here on Saturday last from Bristol, on the 25th of last month, in lat. 32, 35 and long. 58, 40. took up out of a small boat, Thomas Fry, master, Henry Putnam, mate, and a sailor of the schooner Endeavour of Salem. The master informed him, that they were bound from Salem for the West Indies with a cargo of lumber, that the vessel had sprung a leak and had filled full of water, three days before, which obliged them to take to their boat, but had left three men on board —— Captain Carter soon after fell in with the schooner, and took the three men off. Those in the boat had only three pieces of pork and a few gallons of water, when they were taken up. They all speak in the highest terms of the humane and kind treatment they experienced from Capt. Carter. The mate is nephew to General Putnam. We are informed, that the master had embarked his whole fortune in the vessel, and brought off nothing more than the clothes on his back.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1775.

"From business you naturally expect I should descend to news and politics. Of the former we should have had a dearth had it not been for the arrival of Captain Darby, with the account of the Lexington affair, which has greatly agitated the people, and confounded the Ministry who fain would suppress the account, or disbelieve it but notwithstanding we are without dispatches from General Gage, it has full credit with many, and friends are daily added to the American cause. Even H —— is become a convert; I hope he will live to make amends for all the harsh things he has said and wrote against America.

"The virtue and spirit of your city is highly spoken of, and your strict adherance to the rules of the Congress does you honour. —— The duplicity of New-York will ever render them suspected. —— The many, and repeated assurances given to the Ministry by their quondam leaders, will justify a suspicion, which the conduct of some of the merchants and traders confirms, that they would accept any means to break through or elude the association.

"One avenue indeed seems to have been unguarded by the Congress, through which they may attempt to break the association with impunity, and that is by importing goods and manufactures from the island of Guernsey; where large quantities of goods, suitable to the American consumption, have been landed. Now, as a friend to America, I would fain hold forth to the public view every secret attempt to frustrate and destroy your present association, which I consider as your grand bulwark. I would recommend it to the Sons of Liberty in New York, to be watchful and circumspect of all arrivals from that quarter, as goods or manufactures imported from thence, are as much English as those manufactured in Great Britain itself, to which it is so contigious. To guard against such attempts you may, if you think proper, communicate my fears to the real friends of America, and all Congressional measures."

In CONGRESS, Tuesday, *August* 1, 1775

WHEREAS at a former Congress it was resolved, that, if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Association enumerated and complained of, should not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775, the inhabitants of these Colonies would not directly or indirectly export any Merchandize or Commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies; and as some doubts have arisen with respect to the true spirit and construction of said resolve, to the end that such doubts may be removed,

Resolved, That under the prohibition, in the said Association contained to export to or import from the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, this Congress intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European island and settlement within the British dominions; and that, under the denomination of West-Indies, this Congress means to comprehend all the West India islands, British and foreign, to whatever state, power or Prince belonging, or by whomsoever governed, and also the Summer islands, Bahama islands Berbicia and Surinam on the Main, and every island and settlement within the latitude of the southern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NEW systems of government advance gradually towards perfection. Men may be free and happy without knowing in what freedom and happiness consist. It is a misfortune to think too highly of a nation as well as of individuals in as much as we are often led thereby to copy their imperfections along with their excellencies. This hath been too much the case in our attachment to Great Britain. In our veneration for her constitution and laws, we have lost sight of those evils which now press down her liberties, and spread desolation and slavery through every part of the empire. We thrived upon her wholesome milk during our infancy. She then enjoyed a sound constitution. I will not say that it is high-time we should be taken from her breasts, but I will say, that she has played the harlot in her old age, and that if we continue to press them too closely, we shall extract nothing from them but disease and death.

Capt. Ramage from Londonderry, on the 16th of July, in lat 38: 28 spoke the ship Sally, Capt Campbell, from Baltimore for Cork out 8 days: On the 25th in lat 40: 30 he spoke the Glasgow sloop of war, of 20 guns, bound for New York in search of provisions, who boarded him but found none: another vessel hove in sight, steering to the eastward; they fired two guns at her, went on board, and by what Captain Ramage could see they immediately hauled their wind and stood N. W. and by W. supposed for Boston; and on the 30th, in lat 36: 15. he also spoke the ship Augustus Cæsar from Jamaica for London, out six weeks —With Capt Ramage came 130 passengers.

On Tuesday last arrived at Newcastle, the ship Charlotte, Capt. Egar, from Belfast, with 230 passengers on board, who was also boarded by the said sloop of war,

WATERTOWN, August 21.

The following perfidious Advertisement (*tho' of so early a date*) *we have just received, and shall insert it* verbatim *leaving it for the reader to make his own comment.*

By the Governor.

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the selectmen and others, that all the inhabitants of the town of Boston had *bona fide* delivered their fire arms unto the persons appointed to receive them, though I had advices at the same time of the contrary, and whereas I have since had full proof that many have been perfidious in this respect, and have secreted great numbers: I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, to require of all persons who have yet fire arms in their possession immediately to surrender them at the court house, to such persons as shall be authorized to receive them; and hereby do declare that all persons in whose possession any fire arms may hereafter be found, will be deemed enemies to his majesty's government.

Given at Boston, the nineteenth day of June 1775 *in the fifteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the third by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith &c.*

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

Thomas Flucker, Secretary.

GOD save the KING.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,
Watertown, August 10. 1775.

INASMUCH as the time prefixed by the Continental Congress, prohibiting all exportation to Great Britain, Ireland and the English West India Islands, is not yet come,—yet as this colony in union with the sister colonies on this continent are unhappily engaged in an unnatural war with the parent state, it behoves us under such circumstances to take all possible precaution, that none of the inhabitants of this colony supply those who are seeking our ruin, with

provisions, or any materials that shall enable them to execute their cruel designs againſt us:

Therefore reſolved, That from and after the 15th day of Auguſt inſtant, no ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſail out of any port in this colony, on any whaling voyage whatever, without leave firſt had and obtained from the Great and General Court of this colony, or from ſome Committee, or Committees, or perſons they ſhall appoint to grant ſuch leave—and that it be recommended to the Hon. Board, to write letters to the ſeveral Aſſemblies of the other New England colonies, adviſing them to paſs a ſimilar reſolve,—and likewiſe that this reſolve be printed in the ſeveral news papers of Cambridge and Watertown, and in hand bills, and that Capt. Goodman, and Capt. Stone, with ſuch as the Hon. Board ſhall join, be a Committee for getting the ſame printed and diſperſed to the ſeveral ſea ports in this colony.

Sent up for concurrence.

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Aug. 14 1775. In Council, read and concurred and Dr. Taylor is joined.

PEREZ MORTON, Secretary P. T.

His Excellency General Waſhington has been pleaſed to make the following promotions viz.

Major Thomas Miffin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter Maſter General of the American army.

John Park, Eſq; of Philadelphia, Aſſiſtant Quarter Maſter General.

John Trumbull, Eſq; of Connecticut, Major of Brigade.

Richard Cary, Eſq; of Maryland, Major of Brigade.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aid de Camps, vice Majors Miffin and Trumbull, promoted.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at the camp at Cambridge, Swaſhan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenced for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now enter'd the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French, are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act againſt us.

Laſt Monday morning came to town from Ipſwich, 20 of the priſoners taken at Cape-Ann the Tueſday before; who, together with the marines, &c. priſoners, are gone forward.

Laſt Monday was the anniverſary of the firſt active oppoſition, made on this continent, to the tyranny of a Britiſh miniſtry.—In the year 1765 the infamous Stamp Act paſſed the Britiſh Parliament, and a complete ſyſtem of ſlavery was then intended to be eſtabliſhed on the ruins of American liberty.

To celebrate therefore the anniverſary of the *fourteenth of Auguſt* 1765, a day ſo auſpicious to the liberties of America, a large company of worthy and reſpectable *ſons of freedom*, aſſembled, on the day above mentioned, at the houſe of Mrs. Coolidge, in Watertown, where an elegant entertainment was provided; and where, with a ſpirit and pleaſure unknown to the baſe, ſordid tools of tyranny, a number of patriotic toaſts were drank. The whole was conducted and concluded with elegance and decorum.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 16

A correſpondent at Gloucester, Cape Ann, has ſent us the following authentic and particular account of the engagement there, viz.

"*Gloucester, Aug.* 13.

"On the 9th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war, Capt. Linzee, hove in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought to, the other taking advantage of a fair wind, put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt, purſued the ſecond into the harbour, and brought the firſt with him. He anchored and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat, in which was the Lieutenant and ſix privates; their orders were to ſeize the loaded ſchooner, and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous oppoſition: The barge men under the command of the Lieutenant boarded the ſchooner at the cabbin windows, which provoked a ſmart fire from our people on the ſhore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war. Upon this Linzee ſent the other ſchooner and a ſmall cutter he had to attend him well armed, with orders to fire upon the *damned rebels* wherever they could ſee them, and that he would in the mean time cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broad ſide upon the thickeſt ſettlements, and ſtood himſelf with diabolical pleaſure to ſee what havock his cannon might make. *Now*, (ſaid he) *my boys, we will aim at the damn'd Preſbyterian Church—Well, my brave fellows, one ſhot more and the houſe of God will fall before you.*" While he was thus venting his helliſh rage, and ſetting himſelf as it were againſt Heaven, the Almighty was on our ſide, not a ball ſtruck or wounded an individual perſon, although they went through our houſes in almoſt every direction when filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the water ſide performed wonders, for they ſoon made themſelves maſters of both the ſchooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that pertained to them. In the action, which laſted ſeveral hours, we loſt but one man, two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead, the other very ſlightly wounded. We took of the man of war's men thirty five, ſeveral were wounded and one ſince dead; twenty four were ſent to head-quarters, the remainder being impreſſed from this and the neighbouring towns, were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Capt. Linzee warped off with but half his men, never a prize, boat nor tender, except a ſmall ſkiff the wounded Lieutenant returned in."

We are informed that among the priſoners taken at Cape Ann, is one Budd, Gunner of the Falcon ſloop of war, who was ſome time ago taken at Machias, with a number of others, and brought to this town, and upon being releaſed from cloſe confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of our tory gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped this fellow, if retaken, will be better ſecured.

How is the glory of Britain departed! Her army, which not long ſince was the terror of many nations, is now employed in cutting the throats of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects and SHEEP STEALING!—— *Felons indeed!*

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 17.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, dated April 14. 1775.

"As to the conteſt between Britain and America, the diſpute in Parliament runs very high, as alſo among almoſt every one elſe of the ſubjects; and petitions in behalf of the Americans are preſented to King or Parliament from ſocieties of almoſt every denomination. But the favourers of America here are afraid of nothing ſo much as the Americans breaking among themſelves, as they can eaſily ſee every method is tried by Parliament to effect a breach among them.

PORTSMOUTH Auguſt 15.

Committee Hall Portſmouth, Aug. 15 1775

THE committee of ſafety finding it inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this town, that any further communication ſhould be kept up between the ſhip Scarborough and the town,

Therefore voted, That henceforward no boats paſs or repaſs from the ſaid ſhip, or the town of New Caſtle, without a permit from this committee or the ſelect men or committee of New Caſtle.

By order of the committee,

H. WENTWORTH, Chairman.

We are credible informed that in conſequence of the above vote, Capt. Barclay of the Searborough, has ſtopped all our ſhipping, outward and inward bound.

NEWBERN, (North Carolina)

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, July 25.

The ſelect committee having paſſed a vote of cenſure on the Rev. Mr. James Reed, for refuſing to perform divine ſervice in his church on the day ſet apart by the Continental Congreſs for a Faſt, a motion was made, that the ſaid ſuſpenſion be agreed to, whereupon it was *Reſolved* unanimouſly, That the ſaid ſuſpenſion be confirmed.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 22.

By a letter from York Town, in Pennſylvania, we learn that the inhabitants of that town and county, who early diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſupport and defence of our inеſtimable rights and liberties, have now formed a battalion of 500 minute men, to be ready to march to ſuch place as may be deemed neceſſary for the protection and defence of the colonies—that they are all become military men, and have 3 440 able bodied men, aſſociated in the county, and public arms &c. are preparing as faſt as poſſible,

ASSOCIATION *of the* FREEMEN *of* MARYLAND.

THE long premeditated, and now, avowed deſign of the Britiſh government, to raiſe a revenue from the property of the coloniſts without their conſent, on the gift, grant and diſpoſition of the Commons of Great-Britain; the arbitrary and vindictive ſtatutes paſſed under colour of puniſhing a riot, to ſubdue by military force and by famine the Maſſachuſetts Bay; the unlimited power aſſumed by parliament to alter the charter of that province, and the conſtitution of all the colonies, thereby deſtroying the eſſential ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and properties of the Coloniſts: the commencement of hoſtilities by the miniſterial forces and the cruel proſecution of the war againſt the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, followed by General Gage's proclamation, declaring almoſt the whole of the inhabitants of the united Colonies, by name or deſcription, rebels and traitors, are ſufficient cauſes to arm a free people in defence of their liberty, and to juſtify reſiſtance, no longer dictated by prudence, merely but by neceſſity, and leave no alternative but baſe ſubmiſſion or manly oppoſition to uncontrollable tyranny. The Congreſs choſe the latter, and for the expreſs purpoſe of ſecuring the united Colonies, and preſerving them in ſafety, againſt all attempts to carry the above-mentioned acts into execution by force of arms, *Reſolved*, That the ſaid Colonies be immediately put into a ſtate of defence, and now ſupport at the joint expence, an army to reſtrain the further violence, and repel the future attacks of a diſappointed and exaſperated enemy.

We therefore, inhabitants of the province of Maryland, firmly perſuaded that it is neceſſary and juſtifiable to repel force by force, do approve of the oppoſition by arms to the Britiſh troops employed to enforce obedience to the late acts and ſtatutes of the Britiſh Parliament, for raiſing a revenue in America, and altering and changing the charter and conſtitution of the Maſſacuſetts Bay, and for deſtroying the eſſential ſecurities for the lives, liberties and properties of the ſubjects in the united colonies. And WE do unite and aſſociate, as one band, and firmly and ſolemnly engage and pledge ourſelves to each other, and to America, that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, promote and ſupport the preſent oppoſition, carrying on, as well by arms, as by the Continental aſſociation, reſtraining our commerce.

And as in theſe times of public danger, and until a reconciliation with Great Britain on conſtitutional principles is effected (an event we moſt ardently wiſh may ſoon take place) the energy of government may be greatly impaired, ſo that even zeal unreſtrained, may be productive of anarchy and confuſion; WE do in like manner unite, aſſociate, and ſolemnly engage, in maintenance of good order, and the public peace to ſupport the civil power in the due execution of the laws, ſo far as may be conſiſtent with the preſent plan of oppoſition; and to defend with our utmoſt power all perſons from every ſpecies of outrage to themſelves or their property, and to prevent any puniſhment, from being inflicted on any offenders, other than ſuch, as ſhall be adjudged by the civil Magiſtrate, the Continental Congreſs, our Convention, Council of Safety, or Committees of Obſervation.

LONDON, *June* 6.

To the MINISTER.

Adde etiam Italicas, vice Romamque ſuiſmet
Pugnantem membris: a cujus & civilia bella:
Et Cambrum in morte, mariumque in carcere victum.
MANIL. Lib. iv.

THE ſword of civil war is at laſt unſheathed. You are aſtoniſhed; for you believed thoſe ſagacious Counſellors, who aſſured you that the Americans were cowards. You were perſuaded, that what you are pleaſed to call "firmneſs" in the King, and "ſteadineſs" in his Miniſters, was alone ſufficient to ſtifle that *thing* called "Liberty," which having fled from this iſland, took ſhelter in America. You find my Lord, you were deceived, and from that fatal hour in which the hoſtile ſword firſt glittered in America, every ſhip will bring freſh proof of your error. I know the Americans, my Lord, better than any of your military informers. You are deceived, abuſed, wretchedly abuſed, and you will find your error when it is too late. Juſt God! I loſe all patience, when I recollect the incredible abſurdity of your conduct, the paltry, ſhallow, contemptible ſyſtem of politics, by which every tranſaction of your Miniſtry hath been governed. With regard to America, you have ſtruggled under an univerſal cloud of infatuation, and the arguments of your treaſury.—Slaves in ſupport of your tyranny, are a continued burleſque on argumentation. You have been equally unlucky, my Lord, in your penſioned ſcribblers, the two celebrated Doctors who, unfortunately for your Lordſhip, are, in truth, moſt ſcurvy politicians.

But, my Lord, I will for the preſent, wave all other matters of diſcuſſion, and confine myſelf to the topic of the day. America, my Lord, America! You ſhudder at the ſound. I marvel not: it will be your deſtruction. Your preſent game, my Lord, depends entirely on your ability to perſuade the people of England that their fellow ſubjects in America are in a ſtate of rebellion. The people of England are leſs liable to miſtake declamation for argument than any people in Europe. The people of England know, that to reſiſt illegal exertions of power is not rebellion. If you, my Lord, have preſumed to ſtretch the power of the Crown or of the Parliament, beyond its legal bounds, you are a rebel to the people and a traitor to your country. You have dared to tax America, an unrepreſented part of the King's dominions. That taxation and repreſentation is inſeparable is the avowed opinion of the firſt Lawyer in the kingdom: It is not only an opinion, but a glaring axiom of the conſtitution; and if you dare deny it, my Lord, I thus publickly declare you an arrant traitor to your country.—— America is not repreſented, and therefore cannot be taxed but by themſelves, and whatever may be your preſent poſition, I pledge my credit with the public that I will bring you, or your advocates, to acknowledge the truth of this poſition. If, therefore, you have preſumed to tax America illegally; if you have ſent an army to enforce laws unconſtitutionally enacted, the Americans are not in a ſtate of rebellion: On the contrary they deſerve our prayers and aſſiſtance; and you, my Lord, are the arch rebel, againſt whom all our vengeance ſhould be directed. I am unexpectedly interrupted, and I muſt therefore beg leave to conclude myſelf, My Lord,

Your's, &c.

June 24. At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Maſkall read an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majeſty, couched in terms of the ſevereſt cenſure on the Miniſtry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beſeeching his Majeſty to diſmiſs them for ever from his preſence, when the addreſs was approved; but it was reſolved, that it ſhould be preſented only to the King on his throne; and the Sheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majeſty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

This morning an expreſs arrived from Portſmouth, with the agreeable news of the ſafe arrival of the Endeavour bark, Captain Cook, after a voyage round the world, in which they loſt only ſix men during the time of their being out.

NEW JERSEY, Auguſt 19th, 1775.

THE Committee of the ſeveral counties and townſhips, or precincts, in the colony of New Jerſey, are requeſted to ſend in the names of the military officers in their reſpective diſtricts, together with certificates of their being elected according to the directions of the Provincial Congreſs, to the *Committee of Safety*, who are to ſet at *Princeton*, on Tueſday the 29th inſtant, in order that commiſſions may be made out for them.

HENDRICK FISHER, Preſident.

Juſt publiſhed

And to be ſold by the Printer hereof,

RULES AND ORDERS

For regulating the

MILITIA

Of the Colony of

NEW-YORK:

Recommended by the

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Auguſt 22, 1775.

And ordered to be printed. 4—

INDIAN LANDS

At ST. VINCENTS

Upon the firſt day of March 1776, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Kingſton in the iſland of St. Vincent,

THAT valuable tract of land lately granted by his Majeſty, to the honourable General Monkton, on the following conditions, viz.

The land to be ſold for ſterling money, one third of the purchaſe money to be immediately paid in caſh, at 75 per cent. Exchange, or in ſuch Bills of Exchange upon Britain as will be approved of at the time of ſale.

The remaining two thirds in four equal yearly payments, the firſt payment to be made on the firſt day of March 1777 upon the Royal Exchange of London, and ſo on the ſame day of each immediate following year, till the whole is completed.

The land to remain as ſecurity for the payment of the different inſtalments.

Surveyors are to be immediately empowered to divide the land into proper lots for plantations, and there will ſoon be regular plans of the whole made out, and lodged with William Crooke and Duncan Campbell, Eſqs. at St. Vincents; Meſſrs. Baillies Foſter and Battie at St. Kitts; Robert Bogle ſenior, Robert Bogle, jun. Andrew Grant, and James Baillie, Eſqrs. Grenada; and Charlton Palmer, Eſq; in Philpot Lane, London, for the inſpection of the public. And whoever is deſirous of knowing further particulars, will pleaſe to apply to ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON. 4—7

To be SOLD,

AT public vendue, on Wedneſday the twentieth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling houſe of William Denniſton, in Hanover, in the county of Morris, ſaid dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar and cellar kitchen; alſo a fulling mill and ſhop, with all the tools and utenſils, (of the firſt quality, and quite new) neceſſary for carrying on the clothing and dying buſineſs, well ſituate for cuſtom, and on a never failing ſtream, the houſe and other buildings being all within a few yards of each other, with about 14 acres of good land, on which ſaid buildings ſtand, about half of which is well timber'd, the reſt brought into proper improvements, &c. Articles to be made known at the time of ſale, and the moſt reaſonable time for payment will be allowed, by

WILLIAM DENNISTON.

N. B. Vendue ſubject to adjournment. 4—7

NEW-YORK, August 31.

A Whaling Schooner is arrived at Brook-Haven, Long Island, from Davis's Streights, which Place she left the Beginning of July, without one Barrel of Oyl, and informs us of the Loss of the Schooner Ranger, from this Place, as also of several Vessels belonging to the Dutch and English Fleets; that the Season had been so unfavourable that not more than 22 Fish had been taken the whole Summer; that a Brig owned by the Whaling Company of this Place, had been unsuccessful, and was gone to the Southward.

We hear that General Gage's Lady and Family, with a Number of other People are sailed from Boston for England.

Wednesday the second division of the New York battalion, embarked to join the former division, under General Schuyler's command, at Ticonderoga.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happpened in the West Indies, which occasioned many vessels from that, and the neighbouring ports, to put to sea.

Agreeable to the Resolves of the Provincial Congress of New York, the Committee of the county of Westchester, appointed the 24th instant for choosing their Militia Officers, at the White Plains, where a respectable number appearing, a Captain, first and second Lieutenants, and an Ensign, were chosen, and certified by Benjamin Drake and Ebenezer S. Burling, two of the Committee.

We hear from Providence, that on Tuesday 22d instant, his Majesty's ships the Rose, Swan and Glasgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within 8 miles of the town, when two of them ran ashore and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a sloop inward bound from the West-Indies, these were immediately chased by the men of war's barges and 3 cutters, till they run ashore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the man of war's men, in sight of a great number of people who had assembled on the shore. There were in the harbour 2 armed schooners fitted out by the town of Providence for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a small fleet down the river. A severe engagement then began and lasted 3 hours and a half, during which, an incessant fire was kept up between the 2 schooners and the brig and sloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlass. But at last they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the Captain on board, who refused to quit her; the sloop we retook and brought into the harbour, tho' fired upon by the man of war as we passed them. We had not a man killed or wounded, which is surprising. Upwards of 30 cannon ball were picked up on the shore. It is supposed many of the enemy are killed. The men of war are at present in Bristol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Wessels.

A gentleman from Albany, informs that when he left that place 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there declaring themselves to be our friends in the present contest. They say they are connected by marriage, and other ways with the Canadians, and hope to bring them over to our side, notwithstanding all Governor Carlton's endeavours to the contrary.

On Tuesday, intelligence was received here from Generals Washington and Wooster, that a number of transports with some men of war (about 20 sail in all) on the 22d sailed from Boston on a secret expedition, supposed to be for fresh provision, and that it was probable they would attempt a landing from the Sound, on Long Island, about Montaug Point, or perhaps further down as low as Queen's County, Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing—every place ought to be on their guard. The King Fisher sloop of war with several cutters was observed to be reconnoitering the North side of Long Island, and was followed by 2 top-sail vessels, who as they went thro' the road fired 7 signal guns.

Captain Jenkins who left Quebec the 21st July informs, that the Canadians seemed well pleased with the Proceedings of the Colonies; that he understood they had received and highly approved a Letter sent them by the Continental Congress, That Ship Bread was 5 Dollars per Ct. White Bread 31. Wheat 6s. per Bushel, That 6 or 7 Transports were loaded with Provisions for Boston, and one of 500 Tons had sailed. The Inhabitants uneasy, apprehending a Scarcity. The Garrison in a poor State of Defence, not more than 25 Regulars in it. Governor Carlton had taken most of the Cannon to mount on the floating Batteries at St. John's. That it was said he had not with him above 5 or 600 Men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to Gaol for refusing to take up Arms against the Colonies. That there was only one Vessel of War, the Gaspee Brig. That he saw a Letter from a Serjeant of the Regulars at St. John's, to his Wife in Quebec, informing her that he was so busy in building floating Batteries to retake the Forts from the Yankies, that he had not had his Clothes off in a Fortnight.

We hear from Philadelphia, that last Week a Shallop laden with Coffee, taken from another Vessel that has escaped, also a Schooner from St. Eustatia, belonging to Mr. Samuel Mifflin, were taken by the Nantilus Man of War and carried quite off, being under apprehension of an Attack.

We hear a Number of Officers Ladies, have lately arrived at Boston, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their Landing found they were to a Woman, *Widows*.

Captain Coupar carried with him the Account of the taking Possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The Constitutional Society in London have subscribed £. 100 Sterling, for the Use of the Widows of the brave Americans who fell in the Battle on the 19th of April.

To the PRINTER,

THO' you gave some of your country customers in your last paper, a short account of the hostile attack upon the city, by Capt. Vandeput of the Asia man of war, yet as that account was hastily drawn up, and not so full as it might have been, and as a more particular account would still be very acceptable to your readers, I herewith send you the best I have been able to collect, both from my own knowledge and the information of others; which I shall be pleased to see in your next paper.

The Provincial Congress, now sitting in this city, having passed an order that the cannon belonging to the province, should be taken from the battery, the service was performed on Wednesday night, between 11 and 2 o'clock. It appears that *Vandeput*, Capt. of the Asia man of war, had notice of the order, soon after it had passed in Congress, for by the motion of his boats, and his own acknowledgment in his letter to the Mayor, it seems he intended to oppose the execution of the order, and was upon the watch for that purpose; and what sort of an opposition he intended to make, appears from his after conduct.

As by the speeches of several ministerial people in town, and the motions of the man of war, some opposition to the removal of the guns was apprehended, a detachment under the command of Captain John Lamb of his Artillery company, was ordered to defend the service, which was about half performed, very quietly, when a boat which had been observed before, lying at a little to distance, hoist sail, and at going off fired a musket at the people who were at work in removing the guns from the battery. On this hostile attack from the boat, the detachment who were resting on their arms behind the ramparts, immediately fired at the boat, which went off towards the ship—This was presently followed by a discharge of three or more loaded cannon from the ship; at this time about half the cannon from the battery were removed, and the rest followed with all convenient speed.

Nothing material happened further, till after the whole 21 pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages, fit for service, were removed. Before this, on the firing of the cannon, the drums having been about the city and beat to arms, many people, under arms and others, assembled at the battery, apprehending that a party might be sent to land in the city from the man of war. There had been a considerable interval since the last firing, when it was began again from the ship. Some imagine it was on the firing of a musket by some body on the battery, or the beating of a drum there; others that it was on the boat's getting on board with one man, or more killed, and probably some wounded—whatever was the cause, it is certain that when there were great numbers of people on the battery, the man of war renewed the firing, first, a large volley of musquetry from her tops, and immediately after a whole broadside from the ship, from about 24 pounders downward to about 6 pounders, the guns loaded with shot of all sizes, and so exactly aimed to destroy the people on the battery, that it seems almost miraculous they escaped with so small a number hurt, none mortally, and but two badly! It is hardly possible the guns could have been more fitly pointed than they were, to do mischief, hence most people imagine they were levelled in the day time; besides a great number of shot elevated but little above the ramparts; several large ones were more raised, and fired among the houses in town, by which a chimney was beat down, and considerable damage done to several houses and furniture, and many lives endangered. From all which it is plain, that the guns were fired with a design to murder the inhabitants and destroy their property. The pretence for this atrocious proceeding was, that the cannon was the King's, whereas, in reality the King has no property at all in them; they belong entirely to the province, and were intended solely for its defence. I propose to make some future observations upon this extraordinary action, which I think according to the constitution and greatest law authorities in England will be impossible to vindicate, from the guilt of murder and high treason. A. B.

The following are Copies of Letters sent to the Mayor of this City by Capt. Vandeput, of the Asia Man of War, the first and second Day after his firing upon the City.

ASIA, August 24. 1775.

"After the event of last Night I think it necessary to inform you, that having *Information* that it was intended by some people in New York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as stores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect. I sent a boat to lie near the shore, to watch their motions; soon after twelve, they began to move the guns from the battery, which being observed by the officer in the boat, left his Station to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the shore, he was fired upon by a great many musketry, by which one of the men in the boat was shot dead.——My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this sort, as well as to defend the guns, which occasioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the Town, may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wish as much as possible to avoid; but if they will persist in behaving in such a manner as to make their safety and my duty incompatible, the mischiefs that may arise must lie at their doors, and not mine.

An answer is desired. I am &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and Magistrates of New-York.

Gentlemen, ASIA. Aug. 24 1775.

"Whereas a boat belonging to his majesty's Ship Asia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o' clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the City; by which firing one man in the said boat was shot dead. And whereas his Majesty's Cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expressed in the Statutes for such offences; this is to require at the hands of the magistrates, due satisfaction for these high misdemeanors; as I must otherwise look upon these acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any answer; I must therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to send me some answer to this, as soon as may reasonably be expected, I shall look upon your silence as a negative to my Requisition, and shall take such measures as may seem necessary to me accordingly, I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and principal Magistrates.

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I received a Letter from you last Night, in which you said that you would this Morning send me an explicit Answer to my former Letters. As you certainly have had sufficient Time to make every necessary Enquiry, I am to desire you will send me your Answer upon the Receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

ASIA, N. River, Aug. 25, 1775.

SIR,

"I have just now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the Musket fired from our Boat, was fired as a Signal towards the Ship, and not at the Battery, as the People in the Boat will likewise make their Affidavits of. You say you are at a Loss to account how my Duty could oblige me to fire upon the City, in defence of those Guns, in the Seat of Civil Government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an Hour after the return of the Boats and the Removal of the Cannon, for firing a Broadside at the City at large. You surely cannot doubt its being my Duty to defend every Part of the King's Stores, wherever they may be: For this Purpose I fired upon the Battery, as the only Means to prevent the Intentions of the People employed in removing the Guns. For a considerable Time I thought they had desisted from their Purpose, till their huzzaing and their firing from the Walls upon the Ship, convinced me to the contrary; this occasioned the Broadside to be fired, not at the City at large, but as the most effectual Method to prevent their persisting in their Pursuit, which it were impossible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I shall persist in doing what I know to be my Duty: In the doing which I shall, if possible, avoid doing Hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

G. VANDEPUT."

To W. Hicks, Esq;

Custom House, New York, Inward Entries.

Sloops.—Black Prince, Fither, from Hispaniola. Greyhound, Mountanye, Turks Island. Dolores Tender, Sherwood, Nantucket. Brig Albion, Hogg, Whitehaven.

CAMBRIDGE, August 27.

We hear from Swansy, that Capt. Dudley arrived there a few days ago, and reports that he spoke on the coast with a vessel bound to Philadelphia, Capt. Bainbridge, who left London the 26 June, and said that the Lord Mayor of London, at the head of the livery had waited on the King, and demanded of him that no more troops should be sent to America, as the Kingdom was in a defenceless state while France and Spain were arming and preparing for war. That the King had promised to send no more. That Lord North had been stoned by the populace as he passed the street in his coach.

Norwich, Aug. 21. This morning arrived an Express from General Schuyler, at Tyconderoga to the Governor, which occasioned his calling a council, and sending off Col. Mott, the chief Engineer.

The Governor has by proclamation, continued the embargo till the 20th of October.

An attempt was lately made by the Sheriff of Tryon County, accompanied by some Indians to seize William Gilliland, Esq; and convey him prisoner to Quebec; but the Sheriff being too weak, failed in his attempt was himself made prisoner, and is now in Albany gaol.

FAIRFIELD, *August* 29.

Last Evening was married, at the Seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq; by the Revd. Mr. Eliot, The Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; President of the Continental Congress, to Miss DOROTHY QUINCY, Daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq; of Boston.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New York, August 26th, 1775.

WHEREAS there is great Reason to suspect that Vessels with Provisions from some Part of this Continent, have been put in the Way of some of his Majesty's armed Vessels, with Design that they might be taken: To prevent any Thing of the like Kind from this Colony, *Resolved*, That no Vessel depart this Colony with Provisions until the Permit of this Congress, or of their Committee of Safety, be first had for that Purpose.

A true Copy from the Minutes;

ROBERT BENSON, Secry.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New York, August 26, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT the General Committee of this City and County of New York, be requested to meet every Day, (Sundays excepted) in Order to expedite such Business as falls within their Department, and which frequently arises in this Exigency of the public Affairs.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secry.

IN Conformity to the request of the Provincial Congress in the foregoing *Resolve*, the Members of the Committee are desired to attend at the Committee Chamber every Day, (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'Clock in the Morning.

HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

New York August 26 1775.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,

New-York, 28th August, 1775.

ALL Persons having Demands on the General Committee for public Services, or Articles furnished by order of the Committee, are hereby desired immediately to bring in their Accounts (vouched by the Persons who employed them) to Mr. Robert Ray, Merchant, in King Street.

By Order,

HENRY REMSEN, Dep. Chairman.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Young Man who was educated at the University of Glasgow, and of an indisputable character, is willing to engage for a year, either in a public school or a private family. For further particulars enquire of the Printer. 4—7.

New Jersey, Sussex County, } NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Matthias Clark, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal at New Town, in the county of Sussex, that they appear before Nathaniel Pettit and Samuel Lunday, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Sussex, on the thirtieth day of September next, at the Court House at New Town aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors. 4—7

August 26th, 1775.

FOUND

BY Ezekiel Hawley, in Salem, Westchester County, in his pasture, the 20th of July last, a likely Sorrel Mare, with a high fish mane and tail, her left hind foot, below the fetlock, and one half the heel, white, a natural pacer and trotter, supposed to have been stolen and left near the said place——The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have the said Mare, on application to the subscriber EZEKIEL HAWLEY.

Salem, Westchester County, Province of New-York. 4—7

POET'S CORNER.

FROM native skies, when Angels fell
(Fair realms of freedom, love and bliss!)
They first form'd *Tyranny* in Hell,
Then brought it from that place to this.
They saw fair *Freedom*, plant of Heaven,
Still tending to its native skies,
And to mankind in mercy given,
That he to Angels seats might rise.
With envious rage the demons view,
The Heavenly stranger planted here,
Its fruit divine, full well they knew,
And its celestial influence fear.
They knew where *Freedom* fixt its root,
That *Happiness* would soon be there;
Diffus'd around the genuine fruit,
That such a plant must always bear.
While they in Hell's dark regions lie,
And feel *Tyrannic* passion's sway,
And see weak man *their* place supply,
In *Freedom*, rising into day.
The *Fiends* in *Pandemonium* meet,
And in deep consultation join'd,
Devise how they mankind may cheat
Of all the good by Heaven design'd.
This to accomplish all agree,
To drive fair *Freedom* quite away;
And to establish *Tyranny*,
To rule the earth with sov'reign sway.
Hence *Devils* all, of each degree,
Station'd in earth, sea, air or fire,
Are enemies to *Liberty*,
And to *tyrannic rule* aspire.
Success too great their schemes have crown'd,
While they both force and fraud pursued;
And nations all the world around,
Have been to *tyranny* subdued.
The *Greek*, the *Roman*, *German*, *Gaul*,
The *Spaniard*, *Frenchman*, *Swede* and *Dane*,
Low *tyranny* has swept them all,
And hopeless *slaves* they now remain.
In Britain and her realms alone,
Freedom a safe asylum found;
While all except its name was gone,
From servile nations all around.
—Genius of *Britain*, *Freedom* flood,
And rais'd her high in arts and arms;
Swell'd her sons veins with generous blood,
And enrich'd all her daughters charms.
On *Freedom* founded, all her laws,
Her sacred *Constitution* rose;
Off spring of Heav'n from whence it draws,
The stream which from that fountain flows.
Freedom, a *Briton's*, boast and pride
The theme of all her poet's rhimes,
Her noblest sons have fought and died
To hand it down to future times.

[To be continued.]

To be sold at public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the nineteenth September, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, between 12 and 1 o'Clock,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Tons of Superior PIG IRON, (the Property of the Lancaster Company) in Lots, or the Whole together as may best suit the Purchaser, payable in good Bills, or Notes at three Months. 3—6

WANTS A PLACE

IN a good Family, a young Woman as a House keeper, or Chamber Maid, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. 3—6

EARTHENWARE,

NOW manufacturing and to be sold at the well known House called Katchomet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash batons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of the city without charge.

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices
Red flounds, shalloons,
Tamies, tammyrets,
Durants, prunellas,
Camletts, camletteens,
Callamancos, crapes,
German serge
Imitation serge
Sagathees, blue duffels,
Coating
Striped & Rose blankets
Printed catticoes, cotton and chintzes
Cambricks, lawns and muslins, plain & flower'd
Sattins modes & peelong,
Black velvet
Tambour silk vests
Indian fustestrings and persians
¾ and yard wide Irish linen
Irish sheeting
Hamburgh Dowlass
Platilla Royal
Russia sail cloth
Russia Drillings
Ravens duck
Diaper and Damask table linen
Furniture & other checks
A variety of ribbons
Black, blond and thread lace
Flower'd and spotted gauze
Cordage of all sizes, from a 11 inch cable to a ratline
White lines of all sorts
Cable falls & tiller ropes
Whale lines, the best sort
Sail and seine twine
Bed ticking
Musquito netting for beds
Looking glasses
Long and short handle frying pans
Knives and sickles, &c.

ALSO

Jamaica spirits
Teneriffe wine
White wine vinegar
Castile soap
Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.

N. B Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 8i—

CLOCKS and WATCHES,

Made and Repaired by

WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

In the Broadway.

HE likewise intends to open a School, on the first of September, where Gentlemen's children may be instructed in that solemn branch of worship, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the newest and most approved method.

As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them justice. Those Gentlemen who choose to subscribe, will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the subscriber, at twelve shillings a quarter, and six shillings entrance; the school days are to be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.——Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to employ him, may be taught on the same evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

The Sloop BERMUDA PACKET,

JOHN SEYMOUR, Master,

LYING at Byvanck's Wharf, has good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail for BERMUDA in Eight Days. For Freight, or Passage, apply to ANDREW MARSCHALK, or the Master on board.

New York, Aug. 23, 1775.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

24th August 1775.

ALTHOUGH but little business can be expected in these unhappy times, still the same constant attendance will be given as heretofore, and every endeavour used to render this office serviceable, not only by drawing in the most immediate and effectual manner, *deeds of settlement*, wills, &c. so essential in the present day for the care of posterity, but by giving the most candid and satisfactory advice in all cases of law and equity, whereby to avoid those additional grievances too frequently occasioned by tedious and unnecessary suits.—*Debts* recovered in an easy, expeditious manner: Seafaring men and other strangers who often meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, and executors to wills, or administrators to intestates estates regularly instructed to perform their respective trusts, *in the execution of their office*.—The most moderate fees will be taken, and the general business of this office executed, with that conduct and integrity as will intitle to a continuance of the *Public's* favour and protection, 3—6

Their obedient and very devoted servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law & B. R.

FRANCIS VANDALE,

From OLD FRANCE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes to teach the French and Italian languages, in New York, and will readily attend any young Ladies and Gentlemen at their dwellings; and as he is a Protestant, and recommended by many gentlemen on this continent, he doubts not he shall meet with encouragement equal to his abilities; If a sufficient number of young gentlemen will engage to attend an evening or day school, he will instruct them at a reasonable rate. He doubts not, on trial, he shall give satisfaction, and will be greatly obliged to all those who will please to employ him. At Mr Rapelje's, in Queen street, near the Fly-market. 3—6

WHEREAS the sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick have been often adjourned for want of buyers—and the sale of the goods and chattels are now fixed for Thursday the thirty first of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next. The vendue to be held on the premises. These are therefore to notify the public that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the days of sale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

August 21, 1775. Somerset county.

WOODWARD AND KIP,

HAVE FOR SALE,

CALICOES, Linens, Sattins, and Broad-Cloths. And a Quantity of NEW-YORK RUM, REFINED IRON, and NEW RICE. 1—4

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York. 99—

HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) has for Sale.

BEST North-west, Beaver, Racoons, Parchment, Deer Skins, and ditto in the hair, Bear-Skins, best black and white Wampum, Hair Pipes and Moons; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Olives, Orgeat and Capilaire in boxes, Geneva in large cases, old Castile Soap, best Indigo and Fig blue, Coffee, American flour of Mustard; Mens and Womens leather shoes; Germantown mill'd stockings, and few coils white Rope. 99 4

Morris County, Hanover Town, August 22d, 1775.

WHEREAS the Wife of Ebenezer Stilles has eloped from his Bed; This is to notify all Persons that if they trust her, or let her have any Thing, they do it on their own risk, for I will not pay any Thing after the Date hereof.

3—6 *EBENEZER STILLES.*

IF those gentlemen in the province of Maryland, to whom the subscriber weekly sends the New-York Journal or General Advertiser, will be pleased to settle their accounts and pay their balances for the same, to Mr. Henry Sheaf of Baltimore, his receipt shall be their discharge from, and they will much oblige their most humble servant,

JOHN HOLT.

N. B. Mr. Sheaf is also so obliging as to take in subscriptions, and receive the subscription money for the said papers.

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery store, the lower end of the Fly-Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutlean de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash, burnish'd Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98——

AS the Co partnership of Williams and Brooke is near expired, there will be struck off to the highest bidders, for cash, at the house of Charles Brooke in Shrewsbury on Monday the eleventh day of September, all their Stock in Trade, such as Holland and Scotch Osnaburgs Ticklenburg, Duck, Dowlass sheeting, coarse middling and fine Irish Linens, 3-4 7-8 yd wide, and yard and 5-8 Cotton and Cotton and Linen Checks, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs of many prices, India and English Taffaties, black and cloth coloured, Broad cloths and Coatings of many prices and colours, Pins, Nails, and a quantity of Deer Skin Breeches, with many other articles too tedious to mention; perhaps the most general assortment of Dry Goods in the township. The Vendue to begin about 9 o'clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

WILLIAMS and BROOKE.

N. B. Those who have any Demands against the said Partnership are desired to call for payment, and those Indebted, to discharge their Accounts.

3—5

TAKEN up trespassing, by the subscriber, a black MARE, two years old, without mark, or brand as yet discovered, with a star in her forehead; her two left feet white, supposed to be part blooded.

1—4 JAMES PITNEY.

Morris County, Mendem Township, June 3, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber living in the borough of Elizabeth-Town, New Jersey a negro fellow named STEVE, near 6 feet high, has a sour look, and is a supple spry fellow: He formerly belonged to one Mr Ludlow, up the North River and it is thought he is gone that way, and has taken a mulatto wench with him. Any person that may take up either, or both of them, and secure them in gaol, or bring them home, shall have the above reward, for each or either of them, and all necessary charges paid by 1—4

August 4, 1775. CORBET SCHUYLER.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, about 26 years old, named JAMES CLEMENTS, five feet eight inches high, short brown hair: Had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat with pockets in the folds, a crimson flowered jacket, buckskin breeches, clouded stockings, new shoes, and a small buck hat. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive the above reward by

ELIJAH WEED, in Philadelphia, or ARNONT CANNON in New-York.

1—6

Philadelphia August 7, 1775.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN *away from the subscriber, last night living near the Gunpowder Meeting-House, Baltimore county, the two following Servants, viz*

William Hall, *by trade a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a handsome made man, short brown hair, high nose, smooth pale face, and light colour'd eyes. Had on a felt hat, red and yellow silk handkerchief, check shirt, stripe trowsers, black ribb'd stockings, and turn'd leather pumps with a patch on one side,*

James Osborn, *by trade a blacksmith, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round full faced, small nose, short brown hair, and bald on the crown of his head: Had on a large castor hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light colour'd flowered jacket with red back, buckskin breeches, half worn shoes, with old plated buckles, were both born in the West of England they speak broad, sly and deceitful, and have a forged pass or passes; would recommend it to any person into whose hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 40 miles, 80 shillings; if 60 miles, 6 pounds; if 200 miles, 9 pounds; if 200 miles, the above reward, and eighteen pence per mile for bringing them home, paid by*

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. *It's likely they may steal other clothes, as I look upon them to be great rogues.*

Said Servants are determined to oppose America, if they can join with the British army or navy

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HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding dito, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the Sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 95——

CORNELIUS RYAN,

Late her Dresser and Breeches-maker,

At the Sign of the Sun and Breeches, in the Broadway, near the Old Coffee-House.

MAKES and sells the very best of buck and doeskin breeches; fine ground Jamaica best buck and doeskin gloves; also the very best sort of Cariboo skin breeches and gloves. In all which he has the greatest encouragement from the public, and as he is determined to use his utmost endeavours to excel in his branch, he promises the continuance of his friends commands. He likewise has a great variety of buck skin breeches for traders, or country stores, Indian and oil dress'd deer skins; all which he will sell on as low terms as they can be had from Philadelphia or any other part of the continent.

To be sold cheap, 300 pair of good buckskin breeches.

Wanted immediately, three or four good workmen at the breeches making business. 2—5

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, Hugh Montgomery, a servant man, by trade a breeches maker. Any person that will take up the said servant, and bring him to his master in New York, shall receive the above reward. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off said servant, as they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs in such cases.

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair marked R. C. and a pair C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do one of them marked M. C a three hoop'd in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver viz a half Johannes, 4 half guines, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fischer, for 200 a bill of sale for a negro wench purchased from Neal Shaw, at £ 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

6—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, Jun Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix

N. B An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1681 New-York, August 10, 1775.

New York, August 16, 1775.

LAST Tuesday morning between eight and nine o'clock between Beekman's Slip and Dover street, was dropped a Pocket Book, which was seen to be picked up at the corner of Peck's Slip, by a lad who appeared by his dress, to be a Merchant's Clerk; wore a brownish Coat, a white Waistcoat and Breeches, and had his hair tied behind. Three Sailors who were going by, and saw him take up the Pocket-Book, cried halves, he said something to put them off, and walked up the Market.

Whoever delivers the Papers, to the printer or owner, may as a Reward, keep the two half Joes in the Pocket Book, which contained all the Money and Writings the Owner had in the World. 2—3

JAMES WALLACE,

At the Sign of the HOOD,

In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-House, New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and sells, black and white silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and several other things in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts, the silk of which is American produce.——He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of those who wish to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the best manner, for those that bring their own stuff.

N. B. Silk stockings dress'd in the neatest manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preserving their gloss and colour to the last, stitches taken up in the best method, at the most reasonable rates.

1701—

Fifty Dollars REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Raritan, in the county of Somerset and township of Bridgewater, sometime between the 9th and 10th instant, a light Bay Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, seven years old, her tail short with little hair on it, broad behind, the hair between the fetlock and hoof of her fore feet worn off by a crog, well limbed and high couraged.—Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said Mare and Thief, shall have the above Reward; and for the Mare alone, so that the owner may have her again, *Twenty Five* DOLLARS, and all reasonable Charges by

SAMUEL STAATS CORTLANDT.

August 20th 1775. 2—3

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.